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PDR MEDICAL DICTIONARY
FIRST EDITION

PDR[®]

Medical Dictionary

MEDICAL ECONOMICS
MONTVALE, NEW JERSEY

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and subsequently societal norms as part of one's own standards to form the "conscience."

su-per-e-ruption. Movement of a tooth beyond the normal plane of occlusion due to the loss of its antagonist(s).

su-per-ex-ci-ta-tion (sū'per-ek-sī-tā'shūn). 1. The act of exciting or stimulating unduly. 2. A condition of extreme excitement or stimulation.

su-per-ex-ten-sion (sū'per-eks-ten'shūn). SYN hyperextension.

su-per-fat-ted (sū'per-fat'ed). With additional fat added, as in the case of soap.

su-per-fe-ta-tion (sū'per-fe-tā'shūn). The presence of two fetuses of different ages, not twins, in the uterus, due to the impregnation of two ova liberated at successive periods of ovulation; an obsolete concept. SYN hypercyesis, hypercyesia, multifetation, superimpregnation.

su-per-fi-cial (sū'per-fish'āl). 1. Cursory; not thorough. 2. Pertaining to or situated near the surface. 3. SYN superficialis. [L. *superficialis*, fr. *superficies*, surface]

su-per-fi-ci-a-lis (sū'per-fish-ē-ā'lis) [NA]. Situated nearer the surface of the body in relation to a specific reference point. Cf. profundus. SYN sublimis (2), superficial (3). [L.]

s. vo'lae, SYN superficial palmar branch of radial artery.

su-per-fi-cies (su-per-fish'ī-ēz). Outer surface; facies. [L. the top surface, fr. *super*, above, + *facies*, figure, form]

su-per-flex-ion (sū'per-flek'shūn). SYN hyperflexion.

su-per-fuse (sū'per-fyūs'). To flush a fluid over the top of a tissue. Cf. perfuse, perfuse.

su-per-fu-sion (sū'per-fyū'zhūn). The act of superfusing.

su-per-gen-u-al (sū'per-jen'yū-āl). Above the knee or any genu.

su-per-hel-ic-i-ty (sū'per-hē-lī'sī-tē). Referring to native duplex DNA structure in which there is further twisting or coiling of the double helix. SYN supercoiling.

su-per-im-preg-na-tion (sū'per-im-preg-nā'shūn). SYN superfetation.

su-per-in-duce (sū'per-in-dūs). To induce or bring on in addition to something already existing.

su-per-in-fec-tion (sū'per-in-fek'shūn). A new infection in addition to one already present.

su-per-in-vo-lu-tion (sū'per-in-vō-lū'shūn). An extreme reduction in size of the uterus, after childbirth, below the normal size of the nonpregnant organ. SYN hyperinvolution.

su-pe-ri-or (sū-pēr-ē-ōr). 1. Situated above or directed upward. 2. [NA]. In human anatomy, situated nearer the vertex of the head in relation to a specific reference point; opposite of inferior. SYN cranial (2). [L. comparative of *superus*, above]

su-per-lac-ta-tion (sū'per-lak-tā'shūn). The continuance of lactation beyond the normal period. SYN hyperlactation.

su-per-lig-a-men (sū'per-lig'ā-men). A retentive dressing; a bandage retaining a surgical dressing in place. [L. *ligamen*, bandage]

su-per-me-di-al (sū'per-mē-dē-āl). Above the middle of any part.

su-per-mo-til-i-ty (sū'per-mō-tīl'ī-tē). SYN hyperkinesis.

su-per-na-tant (sū'per-nā'tānt). SEE supernatant fluid. [super- + L. *natare*, to swim]

su-per-nu-mer-ary (sū'per-nū'mer-ār-ē). Exceeding the normal number. SYN epactal. [super- + L. *numerus*, number]

su-per-nu-tri-tion (sū'per-nū-trish'ūn). Overeating leading to obesity. SYN hypernutrition.

su-per-o-lat-er-al (sū'per-ō-lat'er-āl). At the side and above.

su-per-ov-u-la-tion (sū'per-ō-vyū-lā'shūn). Ovulation of a greater than normal number of ova; usually the result of the administration of exogenous gonadotropins.

su-per-ox-ide (sū'per-oks'id). An oxygen free radical, O₂⁻, which is toxic to cells.

s. dismutase (SOD), an enzyme that the dismutation reaction, 2O₂⁻ + 2H⁺ → H₂O₂ + O₂; there are three isozymes of SOD: an extracellular form (ECSOD) that contains copper and zinc, a cytoplasmic form that also contains copper and zinc, and a mito-

chondrial form that contains manganese; a deficiency of SOD is associated with amyotrophic lateral sclerosis.

su-per-par-a-site (sū'per-par'ā-sīt). A member of a large population of parasites living on a host, usually a parasitic hymenopteran larva in its insect host. SEE ALSO parasitoid.

su-per-par-a-sit-ism (sū'per-par'ā-si-tizm). 1. Association between parasitic Hymenoptera and their insect hosts. 2. An excess of parasites of the same species in a host, overtaking the defense mechanism to the degree that disease or death results, in contrast to multiple parasitism.

su-per-pe-tro-sal (sū'per-pe-trō'sāl). Above or at the upper part of the petrous portion of the temporal bone.

su-per-pig-men-ta-tion (sū'per-pig-men-tā'shūn). SYN hyperpigmentation.

su-per-sat-u-rate (sū'per-sach'ū-rāt). To make a solution hold more of a salt or other substance in solution than it will dissolve when in equilibrium with that salt in the solid phase; such solutions are usually unstable with respect to precipitating the excess salt or substance and becoming saturated.

su-per-scrip-tion (sū'per-skrīp'shūn). The beginning of a prescription, consisting of the injunction, *recipe*, take, usually denoted by the sign *R*. [L. *super-scribo*, pp. -scriptus, to write upon or over]

su-per-son-ic (sū'per-son'ik). 1. Pertaining to or characterized by a speed greater than the speed of sound. SEE ALSO hypersonic. 2. Pertaining to sound vibrations of high frequency, above the level of human audibility. SEE ALSO ultrasonic. [super- + L. *sonus*, sound]

su-per-struc-ture (sū'per-strūk'chūr). A structure above the surface.

implant denture s., the denture which is retained and stabilized by the implant denture substructure.

su-per-ten-sion (sū'per-ten'shūn). Extreme tension; incorrectly used as a synonym of high blood pressure, or hyperpiesis.

su-per-volt-age (sū'per-vol'tij). In radiation therapy, a descriptor for high energy radiation above one thousand volts.

su-pi-nate (sū'pi-nāt). 1. To assume, or to be placed in, a supine (face upward) position. 2. To perform supination of the forearm or of the foot. [L. *supino*, pp. -atus, to bend backwards, place on back, fr. *supinus*, supine]

su-pi-na-tion (sū'pi-nā'shūn). The condition of being supine; the act of assuming or of being placed in a supine position.

s. of the foot, inversion and abduction of the foot, causing an elevation of the medial edge.

s. of the forearm, rotation of the forearm in such a way that the palm of the hand faces forward when the arm is in the anatomical position, or upward when the arm is extended at a right angle to the body.

su-pi-na-tor (sū'pi-nā-ter, -tōr). A muscle that produces supination of the forearm. SEE supinator muscle, biceps brachii muscle.

su-pine (sū-pīn'). 1. Denoting the body when lying face upward. 2. Supination of the forearm or of the foot. [L. *supinus*]

su-pine. Body position when lying on the back with the face up.

sup-pe-da-ni-um, pl. **sup-pe-da-nia** (sūp-ē-dā-nē-ūm, -ā). An application to the sole of the foot. [Late L., a footstool, fr. L. *sub*, beneath, + *pes*, foot]

sup-port (sū-pōrt'). 1. SYN supporter. 2. In dentistry, a term used to denote resistance to vertical components of masticatory force. [L. *supporto*, to carry]

sup-port-er (sū-pōrt'er). An apparatus intended to hold in place a dependent or pendulous part, prolapsed organ, or joint. SYN support (1). [see support]

sup-pos-i-to-ry (sū-poz'ī-tōr-ē). A small solid body shaped for ready introduction into one of the orifices of the body other than the oral cavity (e.g., rectum, urethra, vagina), made of a substance, usually medicated, which is solid at ordinary temperatures but melts at body temperature. S. bases usually used are theobroma oil, glycerinated gelatin, hydrogenated vegetable oils, mixtures of polyethylene glycols of various molecular weights, and fatty acid esters of polyethylene glycol. [L. *suppositorium*, fr. *suppositorius*, placed underneath]

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tration intended for the relief of constipation; frequently used in young children. Contains glycerin and a stiffening agent such as sodium stearate (a soap). Action is produced by lubrication, water retention, and local irritation.

sup-pres-sion (sū-prēsh'ūn). 1. Deliberately excluding from conscious thought. Cf. repression. 2. Arrest of the secretion of a fluid, such as urine or bile. Cf. retention (2). 3. Checking of an abnormal flow or discharge, as in s. of a hemorrhage. 4. The effect of a second, mutation which overwrites a phenotypic change caused by a previous mutation at a different point on the chromosome. SEE epistasis. 5. Inhibition of vision in one eye when dissimilar images fall on corresponding retinal points. [L. *sub-primo* (*subp-*), pp. -*pressus*, to press down]

immune s., s. of the immune response by some compound or agent.

intergenic s., SEE suppressor mutations, under mutation.

intra-genic s., SEE suppressor mutations, under mutation.

sup-pres-sor (sū-prēs'ōr). A compound that suppresses the effects of mutation or suppresses what would be a normal course of events.

amber s., a mutant gene that codes for a tRNA whose anticodon has been altered so that the altered tRNA responds to UAG codons as well.

sup-pu-rant (sūp'yūr-ant). 1. Causing or inducing suppuration. 2. An agent with this action. [L. *suppurans*, causing suppuration]

sup-pu-rate (sūp'yūr-āt). To form pus. [L. *sup-puro* (*subp-*), pp. -*atus*, to form pus (*pus*)]

sup-pu-ra-tion (sūp'yūr-ā'shūn). The formation of pus. SYN pye-sis, pyogenesis, pyopoeisis, pyosis. [L. *suppuratio* (see suppu-rate)]

sup-pu-ra-tive (sūp'yūr-ā-tiv). Forming pus.

supra-. A position above the part indicated by the word to which it is joined; in this sense, the same as super-; opposite of infra-. [L. *supra*, on the upper side]

su-pra-a-cro-mi-al (sū-prā-ā-kro'mē-āl). SYN superacromial.

su-pra-a-nal (sū-prā-ā-nāl). Above the anus. SYN superanal.

su-pra-au-ric-u-lar (sū-prā-aw-rik'yū-lār). Above the auricle or pinna of the ear.

su-pra-ax-il-lary (sū-prā-ak'si-lār-ē). Above the axilla.

su-pra-buc-cal (sū-prā-būk-āl). Above the cheek.

su-pra-bulge (sū-prā-būlj). The portion of the crown of a tooth that converges toward the occlusal surface of the tooth.

su-pra-car-di-nal (sū-prā-kar'di-nāl). Lying dorsal to the anterior or posterior cardinal veins in the embryo.

su-pra-cer-e-bel-lar (sū-prā-ser-ē-bel'ar). On or above the surface of the cerebellum.

su-pra-ce-re-bral (sū-prā-ser-ē-brāl, -sē-rē-brāl). On or above the surface of the cerebrum.

su-pra-cho-roid (sū-prā-kō-royd). On the outer side of the cho-roid of the eye.

su-pra-cho-roi-dea (sū-prā-kō-roy-dē-ā). SYN suprachoroid lam-ina.

su-pra-cil-i-ary (sū-prā-sil'ē-ār-ē). SYN superciliary.

su-pra-cla-vic-u-lar (sū-prā-kla-vik'yū-lār). Above the clavicle, denoting some cutaneous nerves.

su-pra-cla-vic-u-lar-is (sū-prā-kla-vik'yū-lār'is). SEE supracla-vicular muscle.

su-pra-con-dy-lar (sū-prā-kon'di-lār). Above a condyle. SYN supracondyloid.

su-pra-cos-tal (sū-prā-kos'tāl). Above the ribs.

su-pra-cot-y-loid (sū-prā-ko'ti-loyd). Above the cotyloid cavity, or acetabulum.

su-pra-cris-tal (sū-prā-kris'tāl). Above a crest or ridge; specifi-cally used to denote a line or plane across the summits of the iliac crests.

su-pra-di-a-phrag-mat-ic (sū-prā-dī-ā-frag-mat'ik). Above the diaphragm.

su-pra-duc-tion (sū-prā-dūk'shūn). The upward rotation of one eye. SYN sursumduction.

su-pra-ep-i-con-dy-lar (sū-prā-ep'i-kon'di-lār). Above an epi-condyle.

su-pra-gle-noid (sū-prā-glē'noyd). Above the glenoid cavity or fossa.

su-pra-glot-tic (sū-prā-glot'ik). Above the glottis.

su-pra-he-pat-ic (sū-prā-he-pat'ik). Above the liver.

su-pra-hy-oid (sū-prā-hī'oyd). Above the hyoid bone, denoting, among other things, a group of muscles.

su-pra-in-gui-nal (sū-prā-ing'gwin-āl). Above the inguinal re-gion, or groin.

su-pra-in-tes-ti-nal (sū-prā-in-tes'ti-nāl). Above the intestine.

su-pra-lim-i-nal (sū-prā-lim'i-nāl). More than just perceptible; above the threshold for conscious awareness. Cf. subliminal. [supra- + L. *limen*, threshold]

su-pra-lum-bar (sū-prā-lūm'bar). Above the lumbar region.

su-pra-mal-le-o-lar (sū-prā-mal-ē-ō-lār). Above a malleolus.

su-pra-mam-ma-ry (sū-prā-mam'ā-rē). Above the mammary gland.

su-pra-man-dib-u-lar (sū-prā-man-dib'yū-lār). Above the man-dible.

su-pra-mar-gin-al (sū-prā-mar'jin-āl). Above any margin; de-noting especially the s. gyrus.

su-pra-mas-toid (sū-prā-mas'toyd). Above the mastoid process of the temporal bone.

su-pra-max-il-la (sū-prā-mak-sil'ā). Obsolete term for maxilla.

su-pra-max-il-lary (sū-prā-mak'si-lār-ē). Above the maxilla.

su-pra-men-tal (sū-prā-men'tāl). Above the chin.

su-pra-men-ta-le (sū-prā-men-tā'lē). In cephalometrics, the most posterior midline point, above the chin, on the mandibula between the infradentate and the pogonion. SYN point B. [supra- + L. *mentum*, chin]

su-pra-na-sal (sū-prā-nā'sāl). Above the nose.

su-pra-neu-ral (sū-prā-nū'rāl). Above the neural axis.

su-pra-nu-cle-ar (sū-prā-nū'klē-ēr). Above (cranial to) the level of the motor neurons of the spinal or cranial nerves; the path-ways the suprasegmental nerve fibers follow to reach the motor cell bodies in the brainstem; as used in clinical neurology, s. indicates disorders of movement caused by destruction or func-tional impairment of brain structures other than the motor neu-rons, such as the motor cortex, pyramidal tract, or striate body; e.g., supranuclear palsy, as distinguished from the nuclear (or flaccid, or "lower motor neuron") paralysis that results from destruction or functional impairment of the motor neurons or their axons in a peripheral nerve.

su-pra-oc-clu-sion (sū-prā-ō-klū'zhūn). An occlusal relationship in which a tooth extends beyond the occlusal plane.

su-pra-or-bit-al (sū-prā-ōr'bi-tāl). Above the orbit, either on the face or within the cranium; denoting numerous structures. SEE canal, foramen, notch, nerve.

su-pra-or-bi-to-me-a-tal (soo'pra-or-bit-ō-mē-at'al). Above or at the top of both the orbit and the external acoustic meatus; denotes a line or plane.

su-pra-pa-tel-lar (sū-prā-pā-tel'ār). Above the patella, denoting especially a bursa.

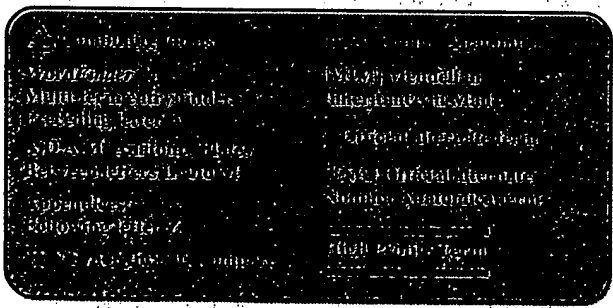
su-pra-pel-vic (sū-prā-pel'vik). Above the pelvis.

su-pra-phys-i-o-log-ic, **su-pra-phys-i-o-log-i-cal** (sū-prā-fiz-ē-ō-loy'ik, -loy'i-kāl). Denoting any dose (of a chemical agent that either is or mimics a hormone, neurotransmitter, or other natu-rally occurring agent) that is larger or more potent than would occur naturally, or the effects of such a dose. Cf. homeopathic (2), pharmacologic (2), physiologic (4).

su-pra-pu-bic (sū-prā-pyū'bik). Above the pubic bone.

su-pra-re-nal (sū-prā-rē'nāl). 1. Above the kidney. SYN surrenal. 2. Pertaining to the suprarenal glands. [supra- + L. *ren*, kidney]

SU



ta-lo-cal-ca-ne-al, ta-lo-cal-ca-ne-an (tā-lō-kal-kā'nē-āl, tā-lō-kal-kā'nē-an). Relating to the talus and the calcaneus.

ta-lo-cru-ral (tā'lō-krū'rāl). Relating to the talus and the bones of the leg; denoting the ankle joint.

ta-lo-fib-u-lar (tā'lō-fib'yū-lār). Relating to the talus and the fibula.

tal-on. The caudally directed digit on the foot, particularly of a bird of prey. [Mediev. L. *talō*, claw of a bird]

ta-lo-na-vic-u-lar (tā'lō-nā-vik'yū-lār). Relating to the talus and the navicular bone. SYN astragaloscaphoid, taloscaphoid.

ta-lo-scaph-oid (tā'lō-skaf'oyd). SYN talonavicular.

tal-ose (tal'ōs). An aldohexose, isomeric with glucose; D-t. is epimeric with D-galactose.

ta-lo-tib-i-al (tā'lō-tib'ē-āl). Relating to the talus and the tibia.

ta-lus, gen. **ta-li** (tā'lūs, -lī) [NA]. The bone of the foot that articulates with the tibia and fibula to form the ankle joint. SYN ankle bone, ankle (3). [L. ankle bone, heel]

tam-a-rind (tam'ā-rind). The pulp of the fruit of *Tamarindus indica* (family Leguminosae), a large tree of India; mildly laxative. [Mediev. L. fr. Ar. *tamr*]

tam-bour (tahm-bur'). The recording part of a graphic apparatus, such as a sphygmograph, consisting of a membrane stretched across the open end of a cylinder and the recording style attached to it. [Fr. drum]

Tamm, Igor, U.S. virologist, *1922. SEE T.-Horsfall *mucoprotein*, *protein*.

ta-mox-i-fen cit-rate (tā-mok'si-fen). (Z)-2-[p-(1,2-Diphenyl-1-butenyl)phenoxy]-N,N-dimethylethylamine citrate (1:1); an anti-estrogen agent used in the treatment of breast cancer.

tam-pon. 1. A cylinder or ball of cotton-wool, gauze, or other loose substance; used as a plug or pack in a canal or cavity to restrain hemorrhage, absorb secretions, or maintain a displaced organ in position. 2. To insert such a plug or pack. [O. Fr.]

Corner's t., a plug of omentum stuffed into a wound of the stomach or intestine as a temporary t.

tam-pon-ade, tam-pon-age (tam-pō-nād', tam'pō-nij). The insertion of a tampon.

cardiac t., compression of the heart due to critically increased volume of fluid in the pericardium. SYN heart t.

chronic t., cardiac compression over long periods due to pathologically increased fluid in the pericardial sac.

heart t., SYN cardiac t.

tam-pon-ing, tam-pon-ment (tam'pon-ing, tam-pon'ment). The act of inserting a tampon.

ta-na-se-tol, tan-a-ce-tone (ta-nās'tol, tan-ā-sē'tōn). SYN thujone.

tan-dem (tan'dem). Term used to describe multiple copies of the same sequence in a polynucleic acid that lie adjacent to one another.

tan-gen-ti-al-i-ty (tan-jen'shē-āl'i-tē). A disturbance in the associative thought process in which one tends to digress readily from one topic under discussion to other topics which arise in the course of associations; observed in bipolar disorder and schizophrenia and certain types of organic brain disorders. Cf. circumstantiality. [off on a tangent, fr. L. *tango*, to touch]

tan-gle (tang'l). A small irregular knot.

neurofibrillary t., intraneuronal accumulations of helical filaments that assume twisted contorted patterns; found in cells of the hippocampus and cerebral cortex in individuals with Alzheimer disease.

tank. A device made to receive and/or hold liquids.

Hubbard t., a large t., usually filled with warm water, used for therapeutic exercises in a program of physiotherapy.

tan-nase (tan'ās). Tannin acyl-hydrolase, an enzyme produced in cultures of *Penicillium glaucum* and found in certain tannin-forming plants; it hydrolyzes digallate to gallate, and also acts on ester links in other tannins.

tan-nate (tan'āt). A salt of tannic acid.

Tanner growth chart. See under chart.

Tanner stage. See under stage.

tan-nic (tan'ik). Relating to tan (tan-bark) or to tannin.

tan-nic ac-id. A tannin, C₇₆H₅₂O₄₆, that occurs in many plants, particularly in the bark of oaks and other members of the Fagaceae; used as a styptic and astringent, and in the treatment of diarrhea; available also as tannic acid glycerite. Sometimes used synonymously with tannin.

tan-nin (tan'in). Any one of a group of complex nonuniform plant constituents that can be classified into hydrolyzable t.'s (esters of a sugar, usually glucose, and one or several trihydroxybenzenecarboxylic acids) and condensed t.'s (derivatives of flavonols). T.'s are used in tanning, dyeing, photography, and as clarifying agents for beer and wine. Sometimes used synonymously with tannic acid; they form black stains in the presence of iron.

tan-nyl-ac-e-tate (tan-il-as'ē-tāt). SYN acetyltannic acid.

tan-ta-lum (Ta) (tan'tā-lūm). A heavy metal of the vanadium group, atomic no. 73, atomic wt. 180.9479; used in surgical prostheses because of its noncorrosive properties. [G. mythical king of Lydia *Tantalus*]

tan-trum (tan'trūm). A fit of bad temper, especially in children.

tan-y-cyte (tan'i-sīt). A variety of ependymal cell found principally in the walls of the third ventricle of the brain; the t.'s may have branched or unbranched processes, some of which end on capillaries or neurons.

tan-y-pho-nia (tan-i-fō'nē-ā). A thin, weak voice resulting from tension of vocal muscles. [G. *tanyō*, to stretch, + *phonē*, sound]

tap. 1. To withdraw fluid from a cavity by means of a trocar and cannula, hollow needle, or catheter. 2. To strike lightly with the finger or a hammerlike instrument in percussion or to elicit a tendon reflex. 3. A light blow. 4. An East Indian fever of undetermined nature. 5. An instrument to cut threads in a hole in bone prior to inserting a screw. [M.E. *tappe*, fr. A.S. *taeppa*]

heel t., a reflex movement of the toes when the heel is tapped, present in multiple sclerosis and other diseases of the pyramidal tract.

mitral t., the palpable equivalent of the opening snap of the mitral valve.

pericardial t., SYN pericardicentesis.

spinal t., SYN lumbar puncture.

tape (tāp). A thin flat strip of fascia or tendon, or of synthetic material, used as a tie or suture. [A.S. *taeppe*]

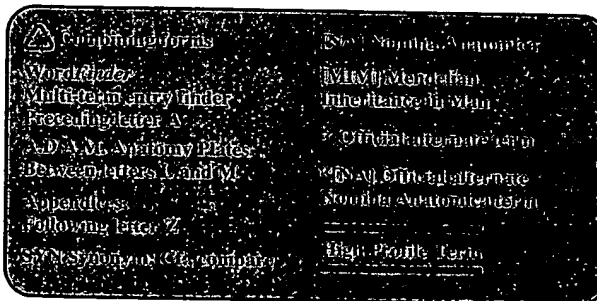
adhesive t., fabric or film evenly coated on one side with a pressure-sensitive adhesive mixture.

ta-pe-to-cho-roi-dal (tā-pē'tō-kō-roy'dāl). Relating to the tapetum and the choroid.

ta-pe-to-ret-i-nal (tā-pē'tō-ret'i-nāl). Relating to the retinal pigment epithelium and the sensory retina.

ta-pe-to-ret-in-op-a-thy (tā-pē'tō-ret-in-op'ā-thē). Hereditary degeneration of the sensory retina and pigmentary epithelium; seen in pigmentary retinopathy, choroideremia, gyrate atrophy, congenital nyctalopia, congenital amaurosis, and heredomacular degeneration. [tapetum + retinopathy]

ta-pe-tum, pl. **ta-pe-ta** (tā-pē'tūm, -tā). 1. In general, any membranous layer or covering. 2. In neuroanatomy, a thin sheet of fibers in the lateral wall of the temporal and occipital horns of the lateral ventricle, continuous with the corpus callosum. SYN Fielding's membrane, membrana versicolor. 3. A dense layer in





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lying one to each side of the lower part of the vagina and secreting a lubricating mucus — compare COWPER'S GLAND

bar-ti-zan \bär-ti-zän, bär-ti-zän\ *n* [ME. *bretasinge*; fr. *bretasce* parapet — more at BRATTICE] : a small structure (as a turret) projecting from a building and serving esp. for lookout or defense
Bar-uch \bär-üch, bär-ük\ *n* [LL. fr. Gk. *Barouch*, fr. Heb. *Barukh*] : a homiletic book included in the Roman Catholic canon of the Old Testament and in the Protestant Apocrypha — see BIBLE table
bar-wäre \bär-wä(r)-, -wä(r)\ *n* : equipment for outfitting a bar
bary-on \bär-ē-än\ *n* [ISV *bary-* (fr. Gk. *barys* heavy) + *-on* — more at GRIEVE] : any of a group of elementary particles with the same spin that have a mass equal to or greater than the proton — **bary-on-ic** \bär-ē-än-ik\ *adj*

ba-ry-ta \bä-rit-ä\ *n* [NL, modif. of Gk. *barytēs* weight — more at BARITE] : any of several compounds of barium: as **a** : barium monoxide **b** : barium hydroxide **c** : BARIUM SULFATE — **ba-ryt-ic** \-rit-ik\ *adj*

bar-ry-te \bä(r)-rit-, -te(r)-\ or **ba-ry-tes** \bä-rit-ēz\ *var* of BARITE
bary-tone \bär-ä-tön\ *var* of BARITONE

BAS *abbr* 1 bachelor of applied science 2 bachelor of arts and sciences

bas-al \bä-säl, -zäl\ *adj* 1 **a** : relating to, situated at, or forming the base **b** : arising from the base of a stem << leaves >> 2 **a** : of or relating to the foundation, base, or essence : FUNDAMENTAL **b** : of, relating to, or being essential for maintaining the fundamental vital activities of an organism : MINIMAL **c** : used for teaching beginners << readers >> — **ba-sal-ly** \-ē\ *adv*

basal body *n* : a minute distinctively staining cell organelle found at the base of a flagellum or cilium and resembling a centriole in structure — called also *basal granule*, *kinetosome*

basal cell *n* : one of the innermost cells of the deeper epidermis of the skin

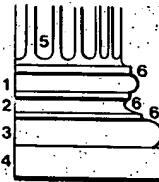
basal metabolic rate *n* : the rate at which heat is given off by an organism at complete rest

basal metabolism *n* : the turnover of energy in a fasting and resting organism using energy solely to maintain vital cellular activity, respiration, and circulation as measured by the basal metabolic rate

ba-salt \bä-šolt, -bä-\ *n* [L. *basaltēs*, MS var. of *basanites* touchstone; fr. Gk. *basanites* (lithos), fr. *basanos* touchstone; fr. Egypt *bhnw*] : a dark gray to black dense to fine-grained igneous rock that consists of basic plagioclase, augite, and usu. magnetite — **ba-sal-tic** \bä-šol-tik\ *adj*

bas-cule \bas-(k)kyü(a)\ *n* [F. *seesaw*] : an apparatus or structure (as a bridge) in which one end is counterbalanced by the other on the principle of the seesaw or by weights

base \bas\ *n*, *pl* **bas-es** \bä-sēz\ [ME. fr. MF. fr. L. *basis*, fr. Gk. *basis*, step, base, fr. *bainein* to go — more at COME] 1 **a** : the bottom of something considered as its support : FOUNDATION **b** (1) : the lower part of a wall, pier, or column considered as a separate architectural feature (2) : the lower part of a complete architectural design **c** : a side or face of a geometrical figure from which an altitude can be constructed; esp. : one on which the figure stands **d** : that part of a bodily organ by which it is attached to another more central structure of the organism 2 **a** : a main ingredient <paint having a latex > **b** : a supporting or carrying ingredient (as of a medicine) 3 : the fundamental part of something : GROUNDWORK 4 : the lower part of a



base of a column:
1 upper torus, 2 scotia, 3 lower torus, 4 plinth, 5 shaft, 6 fillets

heraldic field **5** **a** : the point or line from which a start is made in an action or undertaking **b** : a line in a survey which serves as the origin for computations **c** : the locality or the installations on which a military force relies for supplies or from which it initiates operations **d** : the number with reference to which a number system or a mathematical table is constructed; esp. : the number of units in a given digit's place that is required to give one in the next higher place **e** : ROOT 6 **6** **a** : the starting place or goal in various games **b** : any one of the four stations at the corners of a baseball infield **7** : any of various typically water-soluble and acid or brackish tasting compounds capable of reacting with an acid to form a salt that are molecules or ions able to take up a proton from an acid or substances able to give up an unshared pair of electrons to an acid **8** : a price level at which a security previously actively declining in price resists further price decline **9** : a sum of money in business which is multiplied by a rate (as of interest) or of which a percent is taken **10** : the part of a transformational grammar consisting of rules and a lexicon that generates the deep structures of a language — **bas-ed** \bäst\ *adj* — **base-less** \bä-slēs\ *adj*

syn BASE, BASIS, FOUNDATION, GROUND *shared meaning element* : something on which another thing is built up and by which it is supported *ant* top

— *off* **base** 1 : completely or absurdly mistaken 2 : UNAWARES

base *v* **bas-ed**; **bas-ing** 1 : to make, form, or serve as a base for 2 : to find a base or basis for — usu. used with *on* or *upon*

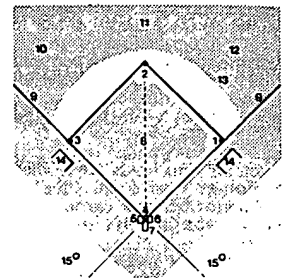
base *adj* : constituting or serving as a base

base *adj* [ME. *bas*, fr. MF. fr. ML. *basus* short, low] 1 *archaic* : of little height 2 *obs* : low in place or position 3 *obs* : **BASS**, 4 *archaic* : **BASEBORN** 5 **a** : resembling a villain : **SERVILE** <a ~ tenant> **b** : held by villenage << tenure >> 6 **a** : being of comparatively low value and having relatively inferior properties (as resistance to corrosion) <a ~ metal such as iron> — compare NOBLE **b** : containing a larger than usual proportion of base metals << silver denarii >> 7 **a** : lacking or indicating the lack of higher qualities of mind or spirit : **IGNOBLE** <a ~ betrayal> **b** : lacking higher values : **DEGRADING** <a drab ~ way of life> 8 : of relatively little value — **base-ly** *adv* — **base-ness** *n*

syn BASE, LOW, VILE *shared meaning element* : contemptible because beneath what is expected of the average man. **BASE** stresses the ignoble and may suggest cruelty, treachery, greed, or grossness

<base self-centered indulgence and selfish ambition — W. R. Inge> **LOW** may connote crafty cunning, vulgarity, or immorality and regularly implies an outraging of one's sense of decency or propriety <refused to listen to such low talk> **VILE** the strongest of these words, tends to suggest disgusting depravity or filth <a vile remark> <matricide, the vilest of crimes> *ant* noble

base-ball \bäs-böl\ *n*, *often attrib* : a game played with a bat and ball between two teams of nine players each on a large field centering on four bases that mark the course a runner must take to score; also : the ball used in this game



base-board \-bō(a)rd, -bō(a)rd\ *n* : a board situated at or forming the base of something; *specif* : a molding covering the joint of a wall and the adjoining floor

base-born \-bō(a)rn\ *adj* 1 **a** : of humble birth : **LOWLY** **b** : of illegitimate birth : **BASTARD** 2 : **MEAN**, **IGNOBLE**

base burner *n* : a stove in which the fuel is fed from a hopper as the lower layer is consumed

base component *n* : **BASE 10**

base exchange *n* : a post exchange at a naval or air force base

base hit *n* : a hit in baseball that enables the batter to reach base safely without benefit of an error or fielder's choice

base-level \bä-slev-äl\ *n* : the level below which a land surface cannot be reduced by running water

base-line \bä-slin\ *n* 1 : a line serving as a base 2 : the area within which a baseball player must keep when running between bases 3 : the back line at each end of a court in various games (as tennis) 4 : **FOUNDATION**, **BASIS** 3

base-ment \bä-smənt\ *n* [prob. fr. *'base*] 1 : the ground floor facade or interior in Renaissance architecture 2 : the part of a building that is wholly or partly below ground level 3 : the lowest or fundamental part of something 4 *chiefly New Eng* : **TOILET**, **WASHROOM** — **base-ment-less** \-lēs\ *adj*

basement membrane *n* : a usu. single-layered membrane of flat cells of connective tissue underlying the epithelial cells of many organs

bas-en-ji \bä-sen-jē, -zen-\ *n* [of Bantu origin; akin to Lingala *basenji*, pl. of *mosenji* native] : any of an African breed of small compact curly-tailed chestnut-brown dogs that rarely bark

base on balls : an advance to first base given to a baseball player who during his turn at bat receives four pitches outside the strike zone that are not swung at

base path *n* : the area between the bases of a baseball field used by a base runner

base pay *n* : a rate or amount of pay for a standard work period, job, or position exclusive of additional payments or allowances

base runner *n* : a baseball player of the team at bat who is on base or is attempting to reach a base — **base-run-ning** *n*

'bash \bäsh\ *vb* [origin unknown] *vt* : to strike violently : **HIT**; also : to injure or damage by striking : **SMASH** — usu. used with *in* ~ *vi* : **CRASH** — **bash-er** *n*

bash *n* 1 : a forceful blow 2 : a festive social gathering : **PARTY** 3 : an important sports contest 4 : **TRY**, **ATTEMPT**

ba-shaw \bä-shō\ *var* of PASHA

bash-ful \bäsh-fəl\ *adj* [obs. *bash* (to be abashed)] 1 : socially shy or timid; esp. : exhibiting an immature lack of savoir faire 2 : characterized by, showing, or resulting from extreme sensitivity, self-consciousness or shyness <a ~ smile> *syn* see **SHY** *ant* forward, brazen — **bash-ful-ly** \-fəl-lē\ *adv* — **bash-ful-ness** \-fəl-nēs\ *n*

'ba-sic \bä-sik, -zik\ *adj* 1 : of, relating to, or forming the base or essence : **FUNDAMENTAL** 2 : constituting or serving as the basis or starting point 3 **a** : of, relating to, containing, or having the character of a base **b** : having an alkaline reaction 4 *of rocks* : containing relatively little silica 5 : of, relating to, or made by a basic process — **ba-sic-al-ly** \-si-k(ə)-lē, -zi-\ *adv* — **ba-sic-i-ty** \bä-'sis-ät-ē\ *n*

basic *n* 1 : something that is basic : **FUNDAMENTAL** <the ~s of biology> 2 : **BASIC TRAINING**

BA-SIC \bä-sik, -zik\ *n* [*Beginner's All-purpose Symbolic Instruction Code*] : a standardized language for programming and interacting with a computer

basic process *n* : a process of making steel carried on in a furnace lined with basic material and under a slag that is dominantly basic

basic slag *n* : a slag low in silica and high in base-forming oxides that is used in the basic process of steelmaking and that is then useful as a fertilizer

basic training *n* : the initial period of training of a military recruit

ba-sid-i-o-my-cete \bä-sid-ē-ō-mi-sēt, -mi-sēt\ *n* [deriv. of NL *basidium* + Gk. *mykētē*, *mykēs* fungus — more at MYC.] : any of a large class (Basidiomycetes) of higher fungi having septate hyphae, bearing spores on a basidium, and including rusts, smuts, mushrooms, and puffballs — **ba-sid-i-o-my-cet-ous** \-ē-ō-mi-sēt-əs\ *adj*

ba-sid-i-o-spore \bä-sid-ē-ō-spō(a)r, -spō(a)r\ *n* [NL *basidium* + E. *-o* + *spore*] : a spore produced by a basidium — **ba-sid-i-o-spor-ous** \-sid-ē-ō-spō-rəs, -spōr-; -ē-ās-pō-rəs\ *adj*

ba-sid-i-um \bä-sid-ē-əm\ *n*, *pl* *-ia* \-ē-ə\ [NL, fr. L. *basis*] : a structure on a basidiomycete in which nuclear fusion occurs followed by meiosis and on which usu. four basidiospores are borne — **ba-sid-i-al** \-ē-əl\ *adj*

ba-si-fi \bä-sä-fī\ *vi* **-fied**; **-fy-ing** : to convert into a base or make alkaline — **ba-si-fi-ca-tion** \-bä-sä-fä-'kā-shən\ *n*

baseball field: 1 first base, 2 second base, 3 third base, 4 home base, 5 right-handed batter's box, 6 left-handed batter's box, 7 catcher's box, 8 pitcher's plate, 9 foul lines, 10 left field, 11 center field, 12 right field, 13 grass line, 14 coaches' boxes, 15 next batter's boxes